

Weekly North Carolina Standard.

WEEKLY, \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

SEMI-WEEKLY, \$4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XVII.

CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1851.

NUMBER 867.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

THE ABOVE RULES WILL BE INDEFINITELY ADHERED TO.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: They must be Preserved.

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We published, in our last paper, the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Johnston County, held in Smithfield on the 30th ult., with the names of the delegates appointed to represent that County in a District Convention, which is proposed to be held in Nashville on the 5th of June next, to nominate some suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress.

We have been informed that it is in contemplation to hold similar meetings in other Counties; and we would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this County to a notice calling a County Convention to be held in this City on Monday of our next County Court, and remind them of the importance of taking early action in the matter, so that every Citizen's district may be represented.

We hope that the District Convention will be fully attended, by "good men and true," honestly and truly representing the wishes of the different Counties of the district, and that they may nominate a whole-souled Democrat, who will be acceptable to the party and receive their undivided support.

We fear that without a Convention, we may have more than one Democrat in the field, a circumstance always calculated to disturb the harmony of the party, and which may result in the defeat of the cause.

The County Courts, held in the different Counties of the District during the present month, will afford a convenient opportunity for holding County Conventions, and we hope our friends will give the matter the attention which it deserves and govern themselves accordingly.

GEN. SAUNDERS AND THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

We are authorized and requested by Gen. Saunders to say, that upon his return to the City, he had placed in his hands by a friend the Commercial of May 1st, containing an extract from an Editorial of the Journal in which reference is made to him; and whilst he feels no surprise at the gratification manifested by the Editor of the Commercial in copying the article as evincing "the recency of a principal Democratic Leader to the interests of his native State," he does feel surprised that an article so libelous and unjust should have emanated from a democratic paper of the character of the Journal. It may be, the political standing of Gen. S. has given birth to the article. However, that may be, he authorizes us to say he uttered no such sentiments as that ascribed to him by the Journal, nor did he say anything in his address to the people of Petersburg, which he should not be quite willing to have reported into the Journal if correctly reported—as he is well satisfied he said nothing which any native of the State might not with propriety endorse. That he expects shortly to have the opportunity of repeating in substance what he did say, and of vindicating himself and others against the vindictive and libelous attack of the Journal. He begs us, in the meantime to assure the Editors of that paper, whoever may have been their informant, as to what he may have said or done in 1834-5 in regard to Mr. Memmenger and the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, they have been most grossly misled. That Gen. S. was then Attorney General of the State, that he neither "introduced Mr. Memmenger to the floor of the assembly, nor urged the passage of the measure," in any form or shape, and the Editors must have been most willingly credulous to have suffered themselves thus to have been imposed upon.

Had the Editors turned to the records of 1839, they might have found a true report of Gen. S.'s views in regard to the improvement of the State by a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, and of Wilmington as a port, which met at the time with the concurrence of a distinguished Democratic friend of the town; and to the memorial then presented to the General Assembly, he begs to refer the Journal, if inclined to learn his real feelings and sentiments.

RESCUED GUARDS. This spirited Volunteer Corps for the command of Capt. John Stuart, was out all strength, on Saturday last, to contend in marksmanship for the prize of a silver goblet. The best shot—less than a half inch—was made by J. S. Walton, and the best average by J. S. Walton, who won the prize upon this as upon two previous occasions.

Mr. John Kwiatkowski made the second best shot. The cup was presented, in a few brief words, by Seaton Gales, Esq.

Factors of the N. C. Railroad Company were notified to meet in this City, on the 14th inst. By that time, we presume, the surveys will be completed and the reports in regard to location and estimates prepared.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held in Greensborough on the second Thursday in July next.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

SLEEPING AFTER DINNER. Dr. Combe, high authority on all matters of hygiene, says: "Sleeping after dinner is a bad practice. On awaking from such indulgence, there is generally some degree of febrile excitement, in consequence of the later stages of digestion being hurried on; it is only useful in old people, and in some cases of disease. Sleep becomes wholesome only to the healthy when taken at those hours pointed out by nature; an excess of it produces lassitude and corpulence, and utterly debases and stupefies the mind. Corpulent people should sleep little and upon hard beds, while they should take abundance of exercise and live abstemiously, that their unhealthy bulk may be reduced."

The Lind Concert in New York commenced at Castle Garden next Wednesday evening. Only one other is advertised as yet, to take place the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

"WHO IS GOVERNOR?"

Quibbles must be scarce when the inventive malice of a nabal partisan Editor can find nothing more plausible than the article which appeared in the last Register under this head.

If the Register wishes to know who the Governor of North Carolina is, he may ascertain by looking at the election returns of August last, or he can go up to the Capitol, and he will find his Excellency David S. Reid at his post, promptly and energetically discharging the duties of the high office to which the people of North Carolina have called him.

We doubt not that, if the Governor had accompanied the Literary Board down to the Swamp Lands, which they are visiting for the purpose of determining the practicability and expediency of certain contemplated improvements, the Register would have found fault with him, and have wondered how he could go away and leave the business of the State, which required his presence at the Capital.

If the Editor of the Register is displeased with the appointment of the Editor of the Standard one of the Literary Board, we would remind him that the late Editor of the Register held that office for a considerable length of time, and though "times is not as they used to be," still what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

We have told the Register who is Governor, we will now tell him who is not: Neither the Editor of the Standard, the late Whig candidate for that office, nor the Editor of the Register, and never will be. When we see such party efforts made to defame "such a man as David S. Reid," we are reminded of a hound yelping on the track of a lion. Cease yelping, ye bite a file!

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In case there is no election by the people, says the Detroit Free Press, the election goes to the House of Representatives. In that body, each State gives one vote to the candidate upon whom a majority of the members agree. Elections have been held in the following States, which we assign to the party having a majority of the members:

Whig.	Democrat.
Vermont,	Maine,
Massachusetts,	Connecticut,
Missouri,	New Jersey,
Florida,	Pennsylvania,
Ohio,	Illinois,
Michigan—6.	Iowa,
	Wisconsin,
	South Carolina—8.

Of the number, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island are balanced. Of the remaining 14 States, the Whigs had, in the last Congress, majorities in only two States, the Democrats in 9, and two were equally divided. Of these the Whigs may gain Tennessee, California and Maryland—making ten in all. Leaving out the States already tied, 16 States will be necessary to effect an election. It will therefore be seen that the only chance for the Whigs to elect a President, is to secure a majority of the votes at the Presidential election.

LAW AND MECHANICS.

The Bar has long been crowded with aspirants, of every degree of calibre and qualification. It is extremely pleasant to gaze on the hill of fame, and to imagine one's self standing on its summit, admired, and envied by the gazers below. How few, comparatively, realize their dreams. Years pass on, without adding reputation or practice to one half of the Bar, who, in despite of manifest failure, from incompetency on their part, or from adverse causes, still persist in the vain contest. Happily, another and more judicious direction is about to be given to the public mind on this subject. The New York Mirror well remarks:

"The Bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanic departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their 'times,' as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years, the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up, who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill, will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics, who are excellent mathematicians, acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore, fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to insure their respectability and success. That day is passed. Mechanics will now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the large portion of the State and Federal Government."

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Goldsborough Republican says, the contract for carrying the mail for the next four years, between Goldsborough and Newbern, has been assigned to E. Colbert, Esq., of the latter place, to be carried tri-weekly; from Goldsborough to Raleigh, and from Raleigh to Greensborough, to Messrs. McLean & Springs of the latter place, tri-weekly; from Rocky Mount to Raleigh, to the same gentlemen, to be carried daily; from Warsaw to Fayetteville, to Mr. Shepherd, of Georgia, daily; and from Raleigh to Fayetteville to Mr. McKinnon, of the latter place, tri-weekly. The Northern mail for Raleigh and the West, now carried by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, will be carried hereafter to Rocky Mount by the Wilmington Railroad, and thence by stages; The Northern Mail for Fayetteville will be sent by way of Warsaw.

SLEEPING AFTER DINNER.

Dr. Combe, high authority on all matters of hygiene, says: "Sleeping after dinner is a bad practice. On awaking from such indulgence, there is generally some degree of febrile excitement, in consequence of the later stages of digestion being hurried on; it is only useful in old people, and in some cases of disease. Sleep becomes wholesome only to the healthy when taken at those hours pointed out by nature; an excess of it produces lassitude and corpulence, and utterly debases and stupefies the mind. Corpulent people should sleep little and upon hard beds, while they should take abundance of exercise and live abstemiously, that their unhealthy bulk may be reduced."

THE LIND CONCERT.

The Lind Concert in New York commenced at Castle Garden next Wednesday evening. Only one other is advertised as yet, to take place the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE LIND CONCERT. The Lind Concert, which was advertised to take place on the succeeding evening. The price of tickets has been fixed at three and two dollars, and one dollar. The Post is assured that the number of Jenny Lind's concert in this city will be limited, in consequence of her engagements to sing at the World's Fair. The choice of seats will be auctioned as usual.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The government at Washington, it is said, is daily receiving intelligence of movements, in different parts of the South, which, it is supposed, are connected with the Cuban invasion plot, although nothing definite is known. The collector of Savannah acted upon his own responsibility; that is, without being particularly instructed by the department, in chartering the steamer which went in pursuit of a supposed cargo of patriots. The "Taney" revenue cutter was ordered to Savannah some days ago.

The Columbus (Geo.) Register, of Tuesday last says:—

"It is now certain that an expedition of some kind, is on foot, and that men and boys are collecting from different parts of the State for a military transport somewhere! For what purpose they are gathering, or to what place they intend ultimately to go, has not been as yet positively revealed. The general impression is that they are bound for the Island of Cuba, in order to revolutionize that place and teach the inhabitants the blessings of liberty and equality."

The Savannah papers bring extended accounts of the Cuban movement in that State. A spy employed by the Spanish Consul, who had been in the expeditionists for two weeks, being part of the time detained as a prisoner, his mission having been discovered, has returned to Savannah. The News gives the following as a portion of his statement:

"The company from which the young man escaped, were on their way to Burnt Fort, on the Saltillo river, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated."

"It was understood that two vessels, with provisions and arms, were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the expedition, which is one of the coast islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men, would be concentrated."

"Passengers in the St. Matthews state that bodies of men were coming into the camps on the Saltillo and St. Johns from every quarter, and that it was rumored that a considerable force had already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendezvous. The steamer expected is doubtless the same that has been captured by the Government at New York. This capture may prove a serious check to the expedition, as it will cause considerable delay."

The Macon Messenger, of Wednesday last says:—

"One wing of the Cuban expedition, about four hundred strong, was expected to sail from Doboy or Sapelo on yesterday afternoon. It was rumored that they expect to be joined by a force of three hundred men near the mouth of the St. Johns. This is all mere rumor. We have no doubt of the authority, however, that about two hundred and fifty men left the twenty mile station on Friday last, for parts unknown."

A despatch from Savannah to the Charleston Courier, dated on the 1st inst., says:

"The steamer Letarda returned from her searching expedition this morning. She brings no special information as to the reported movements of the self-styled Cuban 'Liberators.' A few men were congregated near Jacksonville, but no arms or munitions of war were discovered and consequently there could be no charge against them of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise. It is reported this morning that there are parties moving towards Florida, but we have no information as to their numbers."

"Jon," writing from Washington city under date May 4, says:

"Advices, public and private, were received here yesterday, which render it probable that some portion of the Cuban invaders have actually sailed. We may have some account of the fact to-morrow. It appears, from accounts just received, that the expeditions of the invaders are as wild as their project is desperate. All that they ask for is to be able to land two thousand troops, which they think they can do, if not intercepted by the navy of the United States, and, then, the whole Creole population will, as they say, rally in support of their revolutionary standard."

The Spanish army, if not already corrupted, is to be immediately brought, by promise of booty, and of revenge against their arbitrary officers, into the support of the revolutionary movement. Let us, they say, strike on blow—show one victory—and we shall rally around our standard nine-tenths of the Cuban population, and of the Spanish army; and, then, nothing can prevent a vast influx of American volunteers from every part of the United States, to whom fighting is familiar, and agreeable, and with whom love of gain is a predominant passion."

Nothing of this kind can be deemed wonderful under present circumstances. When such things begin, it is not easy to foresee their end."

The Paris Correspondent of the Journal says of France:

"Our political horizon does not brighten. A very knowing director of the Bank of France, told me Monday, that the bankers and merchants generally are reefing fast and close,—apprehensive of equally; and surely he had a right to insist in naming two or three of his own friends for a cabinet of nine ministers. Red Republicans and Socialists threaten insurrection in case of any direct violation of the prescriptions of the Constitution touching revision. A Republican orator answered, 'we care little about any repeal or modification of the electoral law; universal suffrage is the universal right, and the people will exercise it in due season.' Three rounds of hurrahs from the Mountain. This kind of manifestation was caught by the Parisians from the Congress of the Peace Society. At the masked balls of late, the crowning or concluding grand gallop always ended with a succession of hurrah a la Americaine. The Executive and the Police are well prepared against a surprise like that of the Revolution of February."

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. Editor. We were much surprised on calling at the Depot last week to find in the warehouse some eight or ten wagon loads of Goods, which had been received by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and directed to Wilkes and Surry Counties. We supposed this some mistake, but from the direction, which was Mount Airy, via Raleigh. Here then are goods intended for places 125 or 150 miles west of this, and to be transported from this by wagon, at a cost of at least \$3 the hundred, while it will be, when they reach their destination, from three to three dollars and a half per hundred. And we have men amongst us calling themselves friends of the State, crying out against Rail Roads. Give us the Fayetteville Plank Road, the Central Road, the much abused Raleigh and Gaston Road, sooner than this state of things shall longer continue.

PHILO RAIL ROADS.

For the North Carolina Standard. Mr. Editor. In your last paper there is an account of a Convention in the County of Johnston, which was held in April. That Convention has sent twenty delegates to a District Convention in Nashville, on the 5th of June, to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District. A call has been made in your paper for a Convention in this County on Monday of our County Court. I hope it will be fully attended and a strong delegation sent to Nashville on the 5th of June.

A CITIZEN.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The following extract, which forms the opening paragraph of an article upon New York Finances, in the Democratic Review for this month, is so pointed, and withal so true, that we commend it to the attention of our readers of both parties. It tells the story as it should be told, nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice:

"The course of the Federal party in this country has ever been one of encroachment upon popular rights. It has sought continually and unceasingly, to organize and consolidate a power which should draw into the hands of the aristocratic few the wealth and honors of the country. Chartered privileges, protection to manufacturing capital, amalgamation of the money power with the Government treasures; the creation of a numerous army of Government creditors, the subsidizing of vast numbers of contractors, jobbers, and office holders, with the money obtained for Government stocks, and the propitiation of large landed interests, by the construction of public works in their neighborhood, and all measures tending to these results identify the old Federalists, no matter under what name they may be known for the time being. And it has been the custom of the party to change its name when it becomes odious through the explosion of some temporarily successful fraud. It has also been the case that that party, being a minority, has never obtained municipal, State, or Federal power, except through dissension abroad, introduced into the ranks of the people at large, who compose the Democratic party. The great mass of the people who create the wealth of the country, present usually a passive resistance to the small aristocratic party which is continually seeking to obtain, through specious laws, an inordinate share of wealth originating in popular industry. Whenever the people can be thrown off their guard and divided, this Federal party seizes power, plunges the state in debt, and under the proceeds among its adherents, with a lavish hand, making the most of the short time that intervenes before the re-united people hurl them from power, covered with odium, and surfeited with flesh-pots. A period of shattered credit and public dishonesty, to be repaired by individual frugality and direct taxation, always marks the retirement of Federal power from power. The financial history of the State of New York is peculiarly illustrative of the truth of these remarks; and the last message of Governor Hunt affords a rare specimen of the unblushing effrontery with which, while the obligations of a recently enacted constitution are acknowledged, means, of evading it are deliberately suggested. While these suggestions do little credit to his genius, they utterly destroy any character as an honest executive officer that he might have otherwise possessed."

GAMING.

The following passage from the charge of Judge Nicholas to the Grand Jury of the city of Richmond and Henrico County, Virginia, at the late term, has reference to a vice, the destructive tendencies of which are not overstated in the strong and pointed language of the Judge:

"The first of these which I shall mention, are the various laws made to prevent unlawful gaming. Of the destructive and demoralizing effects of this vice, every person of observation and experience must be convinced. Its tendency is to destroy all habits of regular industry—it adds to the impoverishment of individuals and families—produces habits of dissipation, and ends in the ruin of its votaries, who might otherwise be useful and patriotic citizens. To the youth of our country, it is particularly pernicious. At a period of life when the temperance is ardent, the mind unsuspicious, and the character not formed, the seductive love of play, imperceptibly, but not less surely, leads to the destruction of many a young man of bright prospects, the hope, and perhaps the stay of his family. It is by the influence of this baneful passion that the society is wounded in its moral and vital interests. I feel it my duty to recommend to you not only to enquire, but, in the emphatic language of your oath, diligently to enquire, whether gaming be not carried on within the limits of your jurisdiction, in a systematic and organized manner, and to an alarming extent; and if so, to apply the proper corrective."

The Mirror draws the following deplorable picture of New York:

"Our city is infested by a gang of cowardly fellows, who have no regular occupation, and no income; and yet who manage to live like fighting cocks, by preying on the fears of the community. They are a sort of organized banditti, of whom the Police, the Court and the Jury stand in fear. They are composed of bullies, blacklegs, Tombs lawyers, the latter being the most contemptible of the gang. The father of the young man lately arrested through the perjury of these scoundrels, an industrious printer, has been bled, we hear, to the amount of \$2500. He owes it to himself and to society to prosecute the conspirators."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We have been for several days under the influence of cold, disagreeable weather, and accounts from all parts of the country tell the same story. The weather has been very unfavorable for the crops over a wide region. We have telegraphic accounts from Tennessee of frosts there being before last. The Georgia papers last received say that there were cold rains there early last week, and similar accounts reach us from Alabama. The Haynesville Chronicle (Lowndes county, Ala.) says that since the 7th the heavy rains have been doing much mischief in that region. On the nights of the 8th and 15th there were slight frosts followed by north winds, doing as much injury as a killing frost. The young cotton, it was understood, was dying, and it was apprehended a good stand was out of the question. The seed that had not come up, in consequence of the packing of the earth from the rains, would, it was feared, rot in the ground.

We are fearful that we shall receive bad accounts of the effects of the recent cold snap from the upper parts of our own State, from Mississippi and from Arkansas.

N. O. Picayune, 34th ult.

FARE BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON.

We fancy the cities far apart, separated by the broad Channel; but the present fare of travel between them, will make them seem near enough to speak the same language, at least.

Travelling in France, like everything else there, has been reduced to a science. Companies are now formed at Paris which convey passengers to London and back at an expense of only thirty francs—about six dollars. They will pay all your expenses for this sum, and give you four days in London to see all the lions. It took more money a few years ago, to journey from Paris to Rouen, which is only a few miles off. These pleasure trains, as they are called, quit Paris on Sunday, reaching London in the afternoon, give the voyagers Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in the city, leaving in time to get back to Paris by Friday night."

THE TURKISH DRESS.

Quite an excitement was produced at the steamer landing day before yesterday, at the appearance of a couple of ladies with the short Turkish dress. They were travelling in company with gentlemen, and were evidently people of cultivation. A revolution in female costume is undoubtedly in preparation. There can be nothing more ungraceful than the long, dragging dresses which sweep the streets and steps wherever ladies move. As a matter of personal comfort, the Turkish dress must be more agreeable, in addition to its beauty.

Oswego Journal.

TERIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

Great Destruction of Life and Property. Accounts from Malta announce a succession of terrible earthquakes which have been felt at Makri, a city of Adolia, Turkey, on the Mediterranean, and at the far-famed city and island of Rhodes, which is situated fifty miles out from Makri and the Turkish coast. Rhodes is nearly in the same latitude as New York, and is distant from our six thousand miles. Its population is 25,000. The English mail steamers connecting with the overland route to China, pass near Rhodes. The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between five and a half past five P. M., when at Rhodes the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overflowing the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the tower of Araya-Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock; others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east. Mrs. B., the lady of a foreign vice consul, was so alarmed, that she rushed, with an infant in her arms, from her dwelling into the sea, made her way to a boat, whilst another daughter, who attempted to follow the mother, got buried in the ruins, but from which, through the humane exertions of the neighbors, was happily extricated, and, marvellous to relate, with no other injury than bruises. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily up to the 7th March.

At Makri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings and stores lately erected in the town have been levelled to the ground; fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole face of the earth's surface.

The town of Lissivry, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than six hundred human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented, had the shock been after night-fall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes, after the labors of the day. The Church has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Eksendie, overwhelming the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

The survivors of Makri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small craft and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could, from time to time, dig out from beneath the ruins of storehouses, most of which has been removed to Sinai, Rhodes and other islands.

At Samson, a Turkish port of some note on the Black Sea, 300 miles this side of Trebizond, a smart shock was felt on the 26th of February, but it caused no damage. Our readers will remember that the famous Colossus of Rhodes, which in its day was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was thrown down by an earthquake 234 years before Christ, and 56 years after its erection, being the enormous weight of 713,000 lbs. To some such event is, no doubt, also attributable the extensive magnificent ruins of many cities which exist in Lycia and the valley of the Xanthus, with Makri in the port, and from which the British Museum imported the interesting works of art which adorn its saloons, discovered, or more properly speaking, recovered, by Mr. Fellows, some ten years ago.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen letters from Trebizond, another city of Asiatic Turkey (about 100 miles from Samson), dated the 5th of March, which make mention of a smart shock of earthquake having been experienced there. Store pipes got detached from the walls of the houses, doors flew open and many old tenements threatened to fall about the ears of the inmates, but no accident of consequence occurred. Earthquakes are of very rare occurrence at this season. Trebizond is on the Black Sea, 600 miles east of Constantinople.

CONVENTION MEETING IN MORGANTON.

On Wednesday, of last week, it being Burke Court week, a meeting was held in Morganton, to agitate the subject of a State Convention. We were not present; but we fortunately learned some of the particulars.

Todd R. Caldwell explained the object of the meeting, we were highly regarded by Messrs. Woodfin, Walton, Flemming, Erwin, and Gen. Bynum, all advocating the proposed convention.

A string of resolutions was passed recommending a Convention to be held in Morganton shortly, to adopt measures to promote the object in view. One of these resolutions, we learn, proposes a new party, to be called the "Reform Republican party," and yet were informed by one of the participants, for whom we have a high regard, that most are not expected to withdraw their allegiance, from the parties to which they may belong; that the movement is not intended to effect national politics; but that the members of all parties, still preserving their political integrity, are invited to unite, and support and unrestricted State Convention, until the measure is accomplished.

If we thought it possible to form such a party, and keep it from becoming subordinate to Federalism, we should not object; but as the federalists always contrive, one way or another, to draw into their support all sorts of partially organized *isms*, we advise honest republicans to be extremely cautious how they give countenance to this movement, lest they unconsistently become the tools of the most unscrupulous federal demagogues.

We believe that Messrs. Erwin, Bynum, and perhaps other honest whigs, are influenced by patriotic considerations; but the prominent part taken by Todd R. Caldwell, Woodfin, Flemming, &c., is enough to excite suspicions. It is believed that Caldwell would engage in nothing from which he did not hope to derive a private advantage, either to himself or his party; that Mr. Woodfin, though an estimable gentleman personally, is a far seeing federalist, who will do all he can to strengthen his party, and weaken his opponents; and that Mr. Flemming is willing, at any time, to sacrifice Democratic principles to his own ambition. His course in the late Legislature proves this.

We therefore caution Democrats to beware of this movement. By misguided actions, they may defeat the popular reform measures so well commenced. Let us wait, and see if this great cry of a "State Convention" is not intended to recruit the broken down federal party; and when we find that it is not, then it will be time enough to give it our support. We are in favor of every republican reform measure that has been proposed; and for this reason chiefly, we advocate the complete triumph of the Democratic party, which is the only party that ever will accomplish such reforms as the people desire. L. K. P.